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Submitted
To the Examination
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By Theodore Thydick
of Delaware.

Paper March 11 1812

Thompson's Exposition

The Boston

Letter of Address

the matter

of the organization

of the

United and National Congress

of the

University of Pennsylvania

in the year

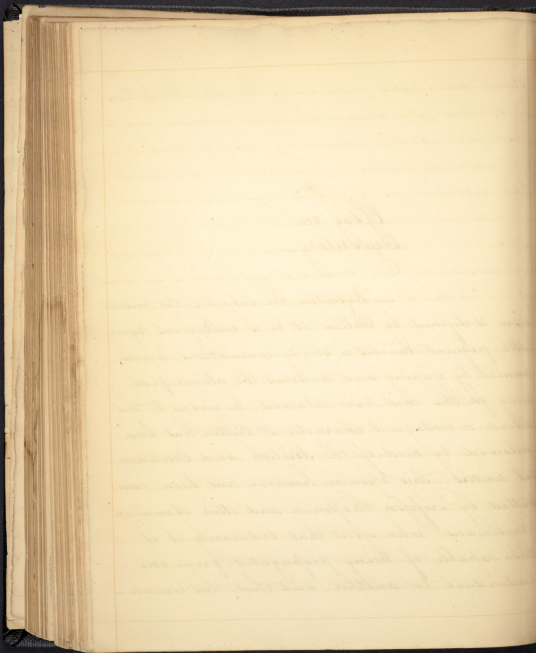
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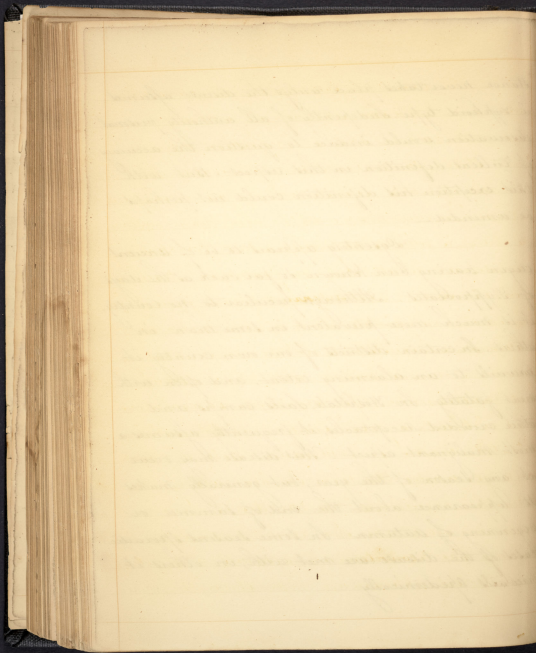
Essay on Dysentery—

—Dysentery, the subject of the present essay is defined by Cullen to be a contagious pyrexia with frequent mucous or bloody evacuations, accompanied by griping and tenesmus, the alvine feces being for the most part retained. In giving to this disease a contagious character Dr Cullen has been followed by most of the British and Continental writers. This opinion however has been combated by Professor Chapman and other American physicians, who assert that ordinarily it is not capable of being propagated from one individual to another, and that this circum-

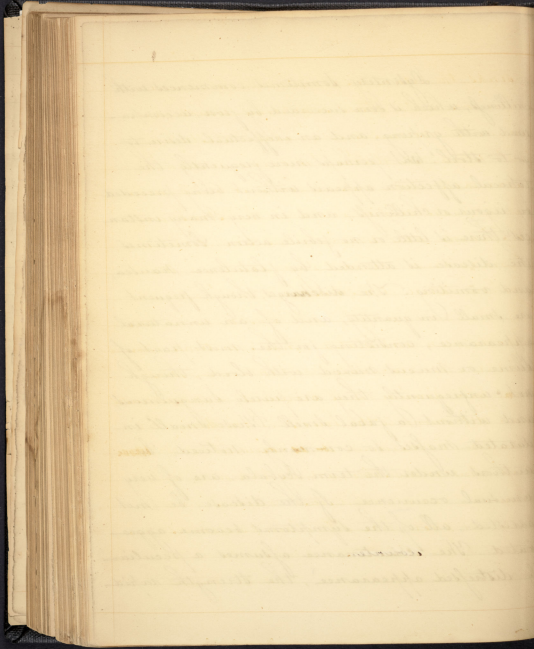


stance never takes place unless the disease assumes a typhoid type. Independently of all authority personal observation would induce to question the accuracy of Cullen's definition in this respect. But with this exception his definition could not perhaps be amended -

Dysentery appears to be of ancient origin having been known so far back as the days of Hippocrates. Although peculiar to no country, it is much more prevalent in some than in others. In certain districts of our own country it prevails to an alarming extent, and often with great fatality. In Hospitals, Sails, Camps, and other crowded receptacles, it frequently assumes a most malignant aspect. This disease may occur at any season of the year, but generally makes its appearance about the end of summer or beginning of autumn. In some seasons sporadic cases of the disease are met with, in others it prevails epidemically.



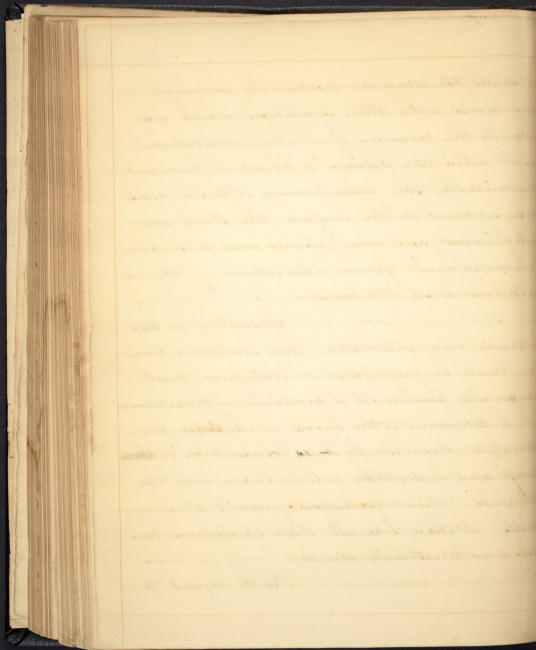
Dysentery sometimes commences with chilliness, which is soon succeeded by fever, accompanied with griping, and an ineffectual desire to go to stool. But perhaps more frequently the topical affection appears without being preceded by rigour or chilliness, and in very many instances there is little or no febrile action. Sometimes the disease is attended by flatulence, nausea, and vomiting. The discharges, though frequent are small in quantity, and of an unnatural appearance, consisting for the most part of slime or mucus mixed with blood, though not unfrequently they are purely sanguineous, and without a faecal smell. Those small indurated masses, so commonly noticed by authors under the term *Scybala*, are of very unusual occurrence. If the disease be not arrested, all of the symptoms become aggravated. The countenance assumes a peculiarly distressed appearance, the strength rapid-



ly sinks, the extremities become cold, hiccough
supervenes with other symptoms which are
usually the precursors of a fatal catastrophe.
But when the disease is about to terminate
favourably, the pulse becomes softer, a moist-
ure appears on the surface, the stools are
left frequent, and more copious and natural
accompanied by an alleviation of the
tenesmus and Stenismus.

Dysentery as has
already been intimated, may sometimes, though
very rarely be propagated by Contagion, most
generally however, it is produced by those causes
which determine to the bowels by checking per-
spiration. Occasionally it is brought on by ~~these~~
acid and indigestible articles taken into the
stomach. When the disease prevails epidem-
ically, it then like all other epidemics, has
an epi-temestrial origin.

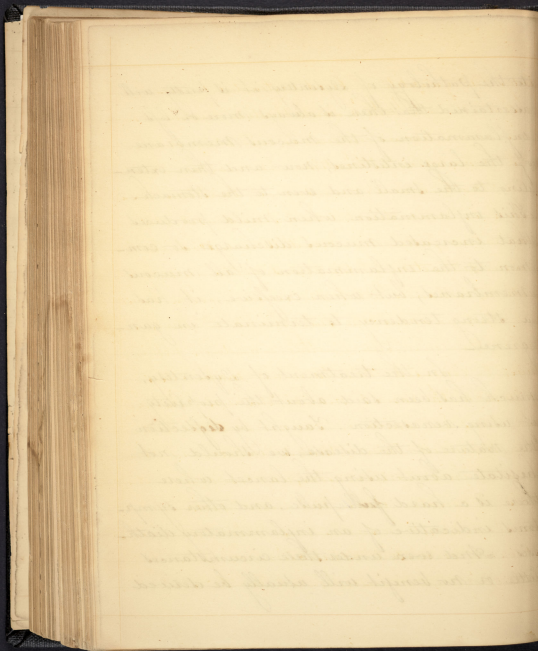
With regard to



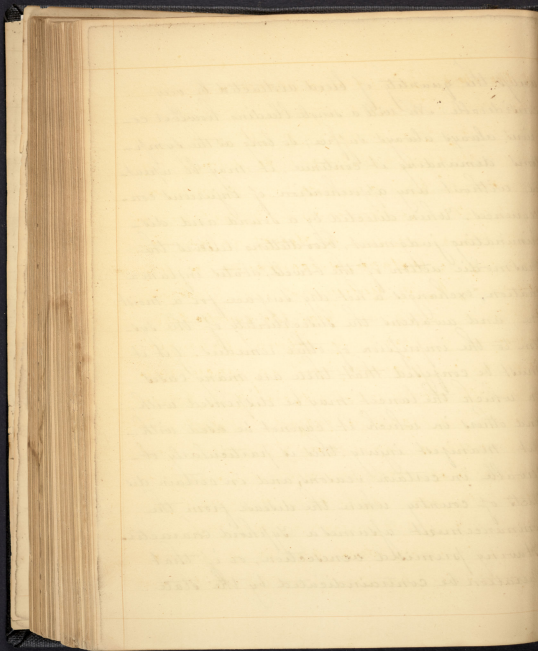
to the pathology of Dysentery, it is pretty well ascertained that there is always more or less inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestines, now and then extending to the small and even to the stomach.

This inflammation when mild produces that increased mucous discharge so common to the inflammation of all mucous membranes; but when excessive, it has a strong tendency to terminate in gangrene.

In the treatment of Dysentery, much has been said about the propriety of using venesection. Taught by dissection the nature of the disease, we should not hesitate about using the lancet where there is a hard ~~full~~ pulse, and other symptoms indicative of an inflammatory diathesis. And even under these circumstances little or no benefit will usually be derived



unless the quantity of blood abstracted be very considerable. Not will a single bleeding however copious always suffice; so long as the symptoms demanding it continue, it may be repeated without any apprehension of injurious consequences. When directed by a sound and discriminating judgment, bloodletting relieves the spasmodic action of the bowels, abates inflammation, exchanges a hot dry surface for a moist one, and awakens the susceptibility of the system to the impression of other remedies. Yet it must be confessed that there are many cases in which the lancet may be dispensed with, and others in which it cannot be used without manifest injury, this is particularly observable in certain seasons, and in certain districts of country where the disease from the commencement assumes a Typhoid character. Having premised venesection, or if that operation be contraindicated by the state



of the ~~first~~ ^{first} of the system, we must in the
next place proceed to cleanse the alimentary
canal. For this purpose, when there is much
gastric derangement, vinced by nausea, and
vomiting of bilious or other foul matters, as
is often the case in miasmatic situations,
it will be advisable to direct an emetic.
And in this instance Specacuanha is perhaps
preferable to the antimonial preparations.
Though we are aware that the emetic tartar,
James powder, and the vitrum Antimonii
ceratum, are recommended by practitioners
of no little eminence. With respect to the lat-
ter article, which was introduced into reg-
ular practice by the Classic Dr Young, and
afterwards so highly eulogized by Sir John
Pringle, we have never seen given with a
view to its emetic operation. But when ex-
hibited in small doses, and in the early stage
of the disease, we have repeatedly witnessed

the most striking benefit from it, especially in that form of the disease accompanied by considerable sanguineous discharge. In these cases, it sometimes acts as a cathartic, bringing away from the bowels natural dejections; at other times it arrests the disease without any sensible operation.

Cathartics have been consecrated to the treatment of Dysentery by the unanimous consent of practitioners in every section of the world. Still however, some difference of opinion prevails as to the relative efficacy of the articles composing this class. Calomel perhaps is the most suitable purgative to commence with. But in order to obtain its full effect, judging from personal observation I should say it must be given in large doses; and as it is one of those medicines whose cathartic operation is not in a ratio proportionate

to an increase of the ordinary dose we need not be apprehensive of its producing hypercatharsis. More than once have I x been surprized at the salutary impression which twenty grains of Calomel made on the disease, when comparatively little benefit was produced by half that quantity. The bowels being operated on by means of the Mercurial preparation just mentioned, we may have recourse to some of the other Medicines of the same class, especially Castor oil & Epsom salts, or what perhaps answers better the latter article in combination with small portions of tartarized Antimony, with or without a few drops of Laudanum according to the circumstances of the case.

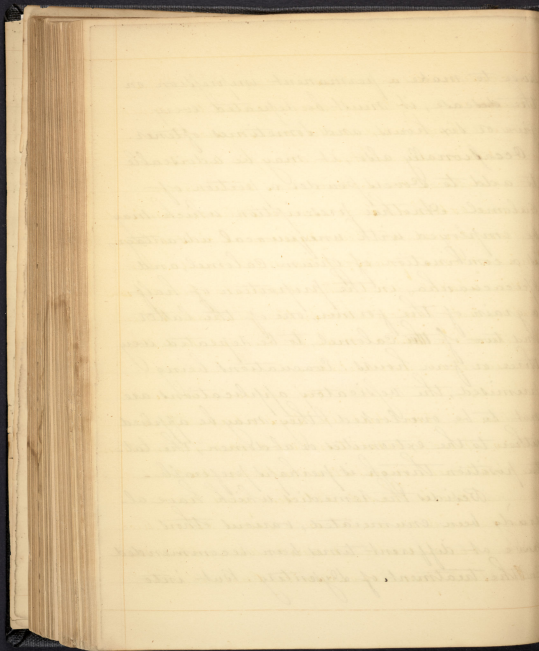
In consequence of the severe griping and spasmodic irritation, opium must be employed early

in Dysentery. Nevertheless if there be much inflam-
matory action, its use is contraindicated, until
this action is in some measure subdued by di-
rect depletion. Although the use of this rem-
edy is discountenanced and condemned by
the high authority of Cullen, we have such
a mass of evidence in its favour, that we
must consider his objection to it founded
on views purely hypothetical. So far from
favouring a constriction of the Colon, Opium
by relieving the spasmodic action, not un-
frequently bring away stercoraceous dischar-
ges. And on the same principle when con-
joined with purgatives, they promote their
operation. But Opium is commonly given in
combination with some of those articles
which determine to the surface. Dover's
powder; one of the preparations in this
description, is often employed, and with
the most decided utility. In order how-

ever to make a permanent impression on the disease, it must be repeated every five or six hours, and sometimes oftener.

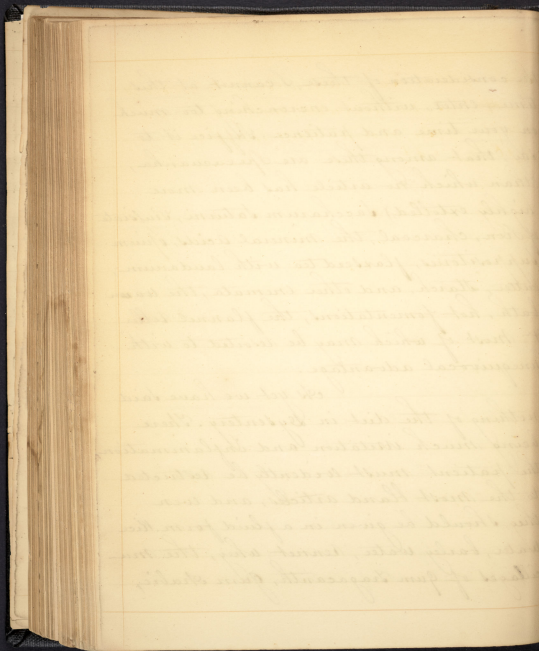
Occasionally also, it may be advisable to add to Dover's powder a portion of Calomel. Another prescription which may be employed with unequivocal advantage, is a combination of opium, Calomel, and Specacuanha, in the proportion of half a grain of the former, one of the latter and two of ~~the~~ Calomel, to be repeated every three or four hours. Evacuations being premised, the vesicatory applications are not to be overlooked, they may be applied either to the extremities or abdomen, the latter position though is perhaps preferable.

Besides the remedies which have already been enumerated, various others have at different times been recommended in the treatment of Dysentery. But into



the consideration of these, I cannot, at this time, enter, without encroaching too much on your time and patience. Suffice it to say, that among these are *Specacuanha*, (than which no article has been more highly extolled) *Saccharum Saturni*, *Prussiate of Iron*, charcoal, the mineral acids, *Opium* suppositories, flaxseed tea with laudanum, butter, starch, and other enemata, the warm bath, hot fomentations, the flannel roller &c. Most of which may be resorted to with unequivocal advantage.

As yet we have said nothing of the diet in Dysentery. There being much irritation and inflammation, the patient must evidently be restricted to the most bland articles, and even they, should be given in a fluid form. Rice water, barley water, Rennet whey, the mucillages of Gum Tragacanth, Gum Arabic,



slippery elm, sago, arrow-root, tapioca &c
are of this nature, and will be found
to afford sufficient nourishment -

...the ...
...the ...
...the ...